


English Language III



Verb Tenses in English

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

- Present perfect simple:

The action is finished: *I have written a letter.*

- Present perfect continuous:

We give importance to the activity and it is not important if it is finished or not: *I have been writing a letter.*

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

- Some verbs do not normally appear in the continuous:

like	want	prefer	need
know	realise	suppose	mean
understand	believe	remember	seem
belong	fit	contain	consist

Future continuous and Future perfect

- Future Continuous (I)

Something will be in progress at a point of time in the future:

Everyone will be working on some practical exercises in a few minutes.

I will be interviewing people for our graduate trainee programme this evening.

Future continuous and Future perfect

- Future Continuous (II)

Something will happen in the normal course of events, without any particular time of intention:

Come round whenever you like, I will be looking after the kids all day (this is what I normally do during the day).

Future continuous and Future perfect

- For this meaning there is often very little difference between the future continuous and the present continuous:

Don't call me in the morning, I will be working/I am working then
(this is what I normally do in the mornings).

We are playing tennis at 2.30 (the match starts at this time)

We will be playing tennis at 2.30 (the match will be in progress at that time).

Future continuous and Future perfect

- Future Perfect

To talk about something that will be completed before a certain time in the future:

I will have arrived by lunchtime (some time before lunchtime).

I will have finished giving the talk by 7.30.

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Grammar & Vocabulary



Contrastive and Temporal Connectors

Contrastive Connectors

- Although / though / even though + sentence:
- Even though is stronger (emphasis)

Ex. Although the weather was bad, I went to visit a friend.

Contrastive Connectors

- In spite of / despite + noun phrase, pronoun (this, that, what) or *-ing* form:

Despite the bad weather, I went to visit a friend.

In spite of having bad weather, I went to visit a friend.

In spite of what I was feeling, I went to visit a friend.

Despite feeling tired, I went to visit a friend.

Temporal Connectors

- Unless vs. except if:

Ex:

You cannot use the library unless you are a student.

You can use the library only if / except if you are a student.

- As long as, so long as, provided (that), providing (that): if or on condition that.

Assignments

- Pg. 227: 2, 3
- Pg. 231: 1, 3

USED TO BE/GET USED TO

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USED TO

- Used to: something happened often in the past but no longer happens:

I used to smoke.

I used to eat meat.

BE USED TO VS GET USED TO

- Be used to: to talk about things that are familiar and no longer strange or difficult for us:

*I **am** used to eating* vegan food.

- Get used to: to talk about things that become familiar, less strange or less difficult over a period of time:

It took me a while to get used to eating so many different types of vegetables.

COMPARE THESE SENTENCES

- *I used to live in South Africa.*
- *I am used to living in South Africa.*
- *When I first arrived to South Africa, I was not used to getting up at 5 a.m.*
- *I have been to South Africa for 3 years. Now I am used to getting up at 5 a.m.*

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Grammar & Vocabulary

Relative Clauses

Defining Clauses

- These describe the preceding noun in such a way as to distinguish it from other nouns of the same class.
- A clause of this kind is essential to the clear understanding of the noun.

E.g. The man who told me this refused to give me his name.

I saw something in the paper which would interest you.

Defining Clauses

- If we omit the relative clause, it is not clear what 'man' we are talking about.
- Notice that there is no comma between a noun and a defining relative clause.

Defining Clauses (Relative Pronouns)

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For persons	who that	whom who	whose
For things	which that	which that	whose of which

Defining Clauses

- When and where are used for times and places.
- We can leave out who, that or which when they are not the subject of the defining relative clause.

Non-defining relative clauses

- Non-defining relative clauses are placed after the nouns which are definite already.
- They do not therefore define the noun, but merely add something to it by giving some more information about it.
- Unlike defining relative clauses, they are not essential in the sentence and can be omitted without causing confusion.

Non-defining relative clauses

- Also unlike defining relative clauses, they are separated from their noun by commas.
- The pronoun can never be omitted in a non-defining relative clause.
- **We do not use that in non-defining relative clauses.**

Non-defining relative clauses

- We cannot leave out who, which, whose, etc. in non-defining relative clauses.
- The construction is fairly formal and more common in written than in spoken English.

Non-defining relative clauses

E.g. My neighbour, who is very pessimistic, says there will be no apples this year.

She introduced me to her husband, whom I hadn't met before.

Non-defining relative clauses (Relative Pronouns)

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For persons	who	who whom	whose
For things	which		whose of which